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ABSTRACT

This bibliography describes and briefly reviews, from an anthropological perspective, books and articles on the Japanese in the United States. Works cited include: (1) bibliographies; (2) general studies on Japanese Americans; (3) works dealing with the cultural heritage of the Japanese immigrant generation; (4) literature on the Japanese experience through World War II; and (5) studies of the contemporary experience of Japanese Americans. (Author/EB)

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AUG 1 1979

# JAPANESE CULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

JOHN W. CONNOR, COMPILER

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## PREFACE

This annotated bibliography is a resource item for a training sequence on cross-cultural education, sponsored by the Cross Cultural Resource Center (CCRC). The Center, part of the National Network of Centers for Bilingual Education, funded by the U.S. Office of Education under Title VII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, is located in the Department of Anthropology at California State University, Sacramento. It is one of four Training and Resource Center (TRCs) serving Region IX (Arizona, California, Nevada, Hawaii, Guam, and the Pacific Trust Territories). The Center provides supportive services in bilingual, cross-cultural education to local education agencies, institutions of higher education, and other agencies that are working to meet the educational needs of students whose native language is other than English, for example, Chicanos, Asian-Americans and Micronesians.

The CCRC's major goals are to provide support training to bilingual education personnel in order to (1) help solve culturally-based educational problems, (2) promote effective parent participation in school activities, and (3) provide an understanding of the dynamics of educational change.

Major aspects of the Center's activities are (1) specialization in the cross-cultural and comparative dimensions of bilingual/bicultural education, (2) inter-disciplinary team approaches, (3) on-going collaboration between community members, field practitioners, and university faculty, (4) university without walls training, and (5) the design and development of training modules, which include short films, monographs, and annotated bibliographies.

The Center's approach to training focuses on the delivery to bilingual education personnel of conceptual and methodological tools which can be applied to ethnic-specific educational settings. These training sequences are also designed to be conceptually sound, ethnographically accurate, and visionary for the future.

One unique underlying aspect of the Cross Cultural Resource Center operation is its use of an anthropological base in solving educational problems. In essence our center addresses the cultural part of bilingual education by the development and delivery of training services.

In connection with the first goal, helping to solve culturally-based educational problems, the Center is designing and developing a training sequence entitled "Demystifying the Concept of Culture". The sequence includes short training films or video-tapes, monographs, and annotated bibliographies. The films provide an initial stimulus for involving participants in training activities and initiating dialogue and interaction. The monographs provide a written narrative description of the training content and allow for a more comprehensive and detailed presentation of information. Finally, the bibliographies provide an on-going comparative resource guide for follow-through and self-directed learning.

The initial training sequence is divided into three modules. Module I deals with the meaning of the culture concept and presents a series of conceptual tools for providing a theoretical framework for considering culture in its many aspects. Module II deals with methodology, laying out techniques and tools for studying the many aspects of culture. Module III applies the conceptual tools and the methodology to case materials on one specific ethnic group--Chicanos. Future sequences will address the topics of parent participation and the dynamics of educational change.

In keeping with the cross-cultural and comparative objectives of the Center, annotated bibliographies are planned for each of the major ethnic groupings served by Title VII programs in Region IX. The bibliographies are intended for use in both in-service training of bilingual education personnel and also for use by IHEs (Institute of Higher Education) offering courses in cross-cultural education. The bibliographies will assist both LEAs (Local Education Agencies) and IHEs in determining the usefulness of extant materials for the training of bilingual educators.

The bibliography is intended to be comparative and cross-cultural in perspective although it focuses upon an ethnic specific group. Perhaps the reader will appreciate this perspective more fully when the work is used in conjunction with other CCRC training materials, especially other annotated bibliographies developed by the CCRC on Chicano Culture and Chinese Culture in the U.S. It is intended to briefly describe and analyze academic references on Japanese in the U.S. The Japanese are a significant community in the United States that is linguistically and culturally distinct and frequently represented in attempts to equalize educational opportunities in school settings.

This bibliogrpahy addresses the cultural references relevant to a specific cultural group, the Japanese in the United States. Although numerous bibliographies on the Japanese exist, few describe and analyze material from an anthropological perspective. An anthropological annotation considers the cultural dimension of the material and provides a comparative and holistic perspective. The enclosed annotations utilize the conceptual, analytic tools on culture presented in the training sequence on "Demystifying the Concept of Culture".

Many educators and parents are capable of scholarly inquiries in addressing educational problems. One real constraint they face, however, is availability of library resources and preparation time for reviewing reference material. Yet, many interested and dedicated practitioners seek information, additional skills, and strategies for becoming more effective in cross-cultural practice settings. Concise, rigorous references are instrumental to building a well-informed critically reflective population.

It is our hope that educators interested in respecting cultural differences and appreciating cultural similarities in their classrooms will find this reference bibliography parsimonious and instructive as to available cultural literature on the group under attention. In addition, it is our hope that parents interested in supportive academic content for illustrating issues, problems and evidence will find the enclosed text a quick qualitative guide to the range of material which exists.

The compiler of this bibliography is John W. Connor, Professor of Anthropology at California State University, Sacramento. He graduated with Honors from Sacramento City College and Sacramento State College, studied at Cornell University, and completed a Ph.D. in Anthropology at U.C. Davis. Dr. Connor has six years of experience in public education as a junior high and high school teacher, and he has developed a topical interest in psychological and educational anthropology, especially cross cultural child rearing practices. His area of specialization is Japan and he has more than three years of living and fieldwork experience in Japan. With four years of working as a core faculty member for the Mexican American Education Project, Department of Anthropology, C.S.U.S., Dr. Connor has acquired extensive experience in training educational personnel to work in cross-cultural settings.

As an additional note to the reader, you are invited to consider this edition of the bibliography as a product to be reviewed critically and appropriately revised and/or utilized. We welcome critique, submission of additional references, and revisions to annotations. This work is being distributed to a limited audience and the CCRC requests that it not be distributed for further use without the permission of the Center and/or the authors.

Steven F. Arvizu
June 1977

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# INTRODUCTION

This bibliography was prepared to meet a variety of needs. Since obviously not all works could be included, some selection was necessary. I have chosen to include both general and specialized works. The first category would consist of books of general interest not only to Japanese Americans but also to those who have had no previous exposure to the literature.

I have also included a rather large section listing works on the cultural heritage of the immigrant generation. In interviewing third generation Japanese Americans I discovered a consistently reiterated desire to know more about the culture that the first generation brought with them from Japan. For that reason I have included many of the standard anthropological and other works describing the more traditional Japanese culture.

With respect to the relocation experience during World War II, I have attempted to include most of the standard works on the subject. As most of this is repetitious, however, I have not attempted to make a comprehensive listing.

Additionally, I have chosen to include a sizable number of articles and books reporting the results of empirical studies done on the Japanese Americans. Again, a major purpose has been to balance the large number of impressionistic and journalistic articles and books that have appeared in recent years. Moreover, as Harry Kitano reports in Japanese-Americans: The Evolution of a Sub-Culture, there is a general paucity of such empirical studies; most of the research relies on earlier, and often inaccurate observations, or are colored by the observer's particular bias.

Finally, as used in this bibliography the "etic" approach refers to a work utilizing the observations or perceptual framework of an observer from outside the culture. The "emic" approach refers to an attempt to utilize the perspective of those inside the culture, that is, to understand it from the perspective of the individuals or members of the culture.

CONTENTS


| | Page |
|---|---|
| Preface | iii |
| Acknowledgements | vi |
| Introduction | vii |
| I. Bibliographical Works | 1 |
| II. General Works on the Japanese Americans | 3 |
| III. Works on the Cultural Heritage of the Immigrant Generation | 6 |
| IV. The Japanese Experience Through World War II | 16 |
| V. Japanese Americans: The Contemporary Experience | 21 |

# I BIBLIOGRAPHICAL WORKS

1971 Fujimoto, Isao, Michiyo Yamaguichi Swift, and Rosaline Zucker. Asians in America, a Selected Annotated Bibliography. Asian American Research Project Working Publication 5. Davis: University of California Press: 95pp.

This bibliography contains entries on Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, East Indians, Koreans, and Thais in the United States. The section devoted to the Japanese has 101 pages and is organized around such topics as general works, early immigration, restrictive legislation, the wartime relocation, patterns of ethnical life, etc. There is a geographical and an author index. There are two supplements, and the annotations are mainly descriptive.

1971 Kitano, Harry H. C. Asians in America: A Selected Bibliography for Use in Social Work Education. New York: Council on Social Work Education: 79pp.

This annotated bibliography has over 300 entries. The sections are organized into the major Asian ethnic groups of Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, and Korean. These are further subdivided into such categories as works of a general nature, personality-psychology, sociology and social work, race and ethnic relations, and removal-relocation. In turn, many sections such as personality psychology, and sociology and social work also contain entries on the Japanese in Japan. The section on the Japanese in this bibliography is 38 pages. The annotations are both descriptive and critical.

1970 Schulman, Frank J. Japan and Korea: An Annotated Bibliography of Doctoral Dissertations in Western Languages 1877 to 1969. Chicago: American Library Association: 340pp.

This is a very complete bibliography containing very short annotations on dissertations on both Japan and Korea listed under such headings as anthropology and sociology, archealogy, art and architecture, demography, economics, education, geography, history, home economics, influence of Japanese culture abroad, international relations, the view from abroad, language and linguistics, law and the judicial system, library science, psychology and social psychology, science, medicine, technology, and theatrical arts.

There are eight pages devoted to overseas Japanese in the United States and Hawaii, and these are cross-referenced to other topics. The approach is diachronic and etic.

1976 Schulman, Frank Joseph. Doctoral Dissertations on Japan and Korea, 1969-1974: A Classified Bibliographical Listing of International Research. Ann Arbor, Michigan: University Microfilms: 78pp.

This bibliography is a continuation of the 1970 listing by Schulman which covered the period from 1877 to 1969. The headings are somewhat the same, although subdivisions such as demography and family planning, and military defense (since 1945) have been added to this edition. In addition, there is an author index, an institutional index, and a modified subject index with special appendix listing doctoral dissertations awarded before 1969, and an appendix on Soviet doctoral dissertations on Japan and Korea.

The section on overseas Japanese communities covers the United States and Hawaii, as well as Australia, Canada and South America. The approach is diachronic and etic.

# II GENERAL WORKS ON THE JAPANESE AMERICANS

1977 Connor, John W. Acculturation and The Retention of an Ethnic Identity in Three Generations of Japanese Americans. Stanford: R. and E. Research Associates: 86pp.

This study presents the results of intensive interviews with some 400 Japanese Americans. The purpose of the interviews was to identify both the retention of certain Japanese values and behavioral practices, and their replacement by others more characteristic of the larger American society. The three generations were questioned as to food preferences, membership in Japanese organization, observation of Japanese holidays, dating and marriage practices, child-rearing practices, attendance at Japanese American schools and the retention of language ability etc.

Since the questions were open ended there is both an etic and emic approach. The results disclose both a certain degree of acculturation in the immigrant generation and the retention of certain Japanese values in the third generation.

1977 Connor, John W. Tradition and Change in Three Generations of Japanese Americans. Chicago: Nelson Hall Co. 368pp.

This is a comprehensive study of the three adult generations of Japanese Americans. Over 800 members of the Japanese community participated and the study took five years to complete. The data utilized in this research consisted of interview forms, a sentence completion test, the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule, an Ethnic Identity Questionnaire, and a Contrasting Values Survey. An additional feature is that comparable groups of Caucasian Americans were also administered the same psychological tests.

The work utilizes both an etic and emic approach in the utilization of psychological tests. Moreover, those factors that are leading the Japanese Americans to greater acculturation and assimilation are identified, as well as other forces acting to preserve an ethnic identity.

1970 Cornell, John B. and Robert J. Smith. Japanese Immigrants Abroad in The Study of Japan in The Behavioral Sciences ed. Edward Norbeck and Susan Parman. Rice University Studies Vol. 56:No. 4, 262-282.

This useful article contains an overview of the experiences of the more than one million Japanese immigrants to various overseas communities. Although migration was heaviest to Hawaii and North America, there are also detailed descriptive accounts of the experiences of the Japanese in Brazil and Peru. There the experiences were quite different. In some parts of Brazil the Japanese communities were so close-knit and so ultra-nationalistic, that some refused to believe that Japan had lost the war. A major difference between the Brazilian and North American Japanese populations was that in Brazil they remained primarily rural, there was, therefore, no early urbanization such as occurred in California.

This well documented account by two antnropologists gives a wide perspective on the acculturation experience. It is diachronic and etic in approach.

1969 Hosokawa, Bill. Nisei: The Quiet Americans. The Story of a People. New York: William Morrow Co. 522pp.

The author is a Seattle-born Nisei who has worked for many years as an associate editor of the Denver Post and has been active in many aspects of Japanese American life. This book, which was commissioned by the Japanese American Citizens League is a popular history of the first and second generations. There are three parts: the prewar years, the World War II period, and the postwar period. The book is well written and contains numerous excellent photographs of the Japanese American experience. It is perhaps one of the best for understanding the perspective of the second generation. The text is supported with references to standard scholastic and journalistic accounts as well as insights from the author's own experience. The approach is diachronic and essentially emic.

1976 Kitano, Harry H. L. Japanese Americans: The Evolution of a Sub-culture. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice Hall. 231pp. (2nd edition)

In this second edition of what has come to be the standard introductory text on the Japanese Americans, Kitano has made use of the 1970 census data and a smattering of new articles and books on the Japanese Americans. There are also anecdotal accounts of the author's recent visits to Japan. The book contains eleven chapters and covers such topics as the prewar experience, evacuation, the current Japanese family and community, the culture, social deviance, and the Japanese in Hawaii.

The author is himself a second generation Japanese American and a Professor of Social Welfare at U.C.L.A. He writes therefore with both an emic and etic perspective and the book employs both a diachronic and synchronic approach. The author decries the lack of empirical data, but has not fully informed himself on the literature. Moreover, he lacks a solid foundation in traditional Japanese culture and has a tendency to see the third generation from his own perspective.

1972 Maykovitch, Minako K. Japanese American Identity Dilemma. Tokyo: Weseda University Press. 151pp.

This is a study of the three adult generations of Japanese Americans: Issei, Nisei, and Sansei. The study is based upon interviews with Japanese Americans in Sacramento, Berkeley, San Francisco and elsewhere in California. The author is a native Japanese who is now a professor of Sociology. While there are chapters on the Issei and Nisei, the main areas of interest are with the Sansei. According to the author, the Sansei may be divided into four main groups: the liberated, the militant radical revolutionary, the conformist, and the anomic. The majority of the Sansei are conformist or anomic and are not actively involved in social issues.

The study was conducted by personal interviews and the use of certain psychological tests. The approach therefore is synchronic and both etic and emic.

1971 Petersen, William. Japanese Americans: Oppression and Success. New York: Random House. 267pp.

This is a well documented account of the three adult generations of Japanese Americans. The author, a professor of social demography at Ohio State University, has utilized a wide array of sources. The book is divided

into ten chapters or such subjects as early immigration, the camps, social pathologies, religion, the family, the country of emigration etc. Overall, the book is well organized and relies on secondary information. By that is meant that Petersen did not engage in the type of field research that would generate new empirical data. Nonetheless the book is a useful adjunct to others on the Japanese Americans, and the bibliography is quite useful. Additionally, there are many tables and other graphs and charts containing statistics on the three generations. The approach is both diachronic and synchronic and is etic in nature.

1948 Smith, Bradford. Americans From Japan. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

This book is concerned primarily with the experiences of the first and second generation Japanese Americans. The author employs a style that is journalistic and indeed relies upon newspaper and magazine accounts for most of his materials. In this well written (and sympathetic) book, there are sections on the history of the Japanese in Hawaii, plantation life, religion, education etc. The second half deals with the mainland Japanese Americans with an extended discussion of evacuation and its aftermath. The approach is diachronic and essentially etic. The book gives a good account of both the experiences of the Japanese on the west coast and the nature of the prejudice directed against them.

# III WORKS ON THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE IMMIGRANT GENERATION

1957 Abegglen, James F. Subordination and Autonomy Attitudes of Japanese Workers. The Journal of Social Psychology. 63:181-189.

The purpose of this article was to examine differences in attitudes toward traditional relationships within social groups between workers from urban and rural backgrounds in large industrial firms. What was discovered was that although a difference does exist, the rules of primogeniture in Japan usually result in the eldest son or chōnan becoming the successor to the household. This has necessitated the younger sons to go out on their own and consequently they are more autonomous and less tradition bound.

The research, then, did support the hypothesis that younger sons are more self-reliant and less tradition directed than might be expected for individuals from rural backgrounds. This article is, therefore, a valuable adjunct to Erwin Johnson's article also given in this bibliography. The approach is synchronic and both etic and emic.

1971 Befu, Harumi Japan: An Anthropological Introduction. San Francisco: Chandler Publishing Co. 210pp.

The author is a native-born Japanese anthropologist now teaching at Stanford. The book is divided into seven sections covering such subjects as cultural origins, kinship, rural life, religion, class work, and education. The text is well illustrated and provides a good overview of the anthropological approach to an understanding of Japanese culture. The sections on kinship and rural society are especially good, as are the author's comments on the Japanese value structure, or ethos.

The principle advantage of this book is that it provides both an etic (anthropological) and emic (individual participant) view of the culture. Moreover, Befu is in continual communication with his Japanese colleagues and has an excellent grasp of the Japanese literature on cultural patterns and changes. The book, therefore, is very useful for an understanding of the culture the immigrant generation brought from Japan.

1959 Beardsley, R. K., J. W. Hall, and Robert Ward Village Japan. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. 498pp.

At the time this book was written it was recognized as a classic on rural Japan. The book was authored by an interdisciplinary team, all of whom were experts on certain aspects of Japanese culture. The research was conducted for almost a decade and covers all aspects of village life, historical, political, economic, etc. The book is divided into 15 sections reflecting the above interests. There are sections on the life cycle, education, marriage, family, personality characteristics, etc. Moreover, the village studied is in Okayama prefecture, an area from which there was a heavy emigration of Japanese to the United States.

The book, therefore, is most valuable as a source for understanding the values, skills, etc., that the first generation brought with them from Japan. The approach is both diachronic and syntonic and etic and emic.

1946 Benedict, Ruth The Chrysanthemum and the Sword. New York: Houghton Mifflin Co.

At the time it was written this book was recognized as a classic in the

study of the Japanese national character. It was immediately translated into Japanese and became a best seller. Although she could not go to Japan during the Pacific War, the author interviewed first generation Japanese Americans in the relocation centers. She also studied Japanese films, novels, etc. in an attempt to identify the dominant value patterns of Japanese culture. And while there were a few negative comments by Japanese social scientists, the priase far outweighed the criticism. Even today her description of obligations is one of the clearest and most useful. Although dated for modern Japan this book remains the best introduction to the values the Japanese immigrants brought with them from Japan.

1964 Berrien, F. K. Values of Japanese and American Students. Technical Report 14, Contract Nonr-404(10). Group Psychology Branch, Office of Naval Research, Department of Defense: Washington, D.C.

Berrien administered the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule to over 900 Japanese college students in Japan. Their scores were then compared with Edwards normative group of the early 1950's. The results indicated significance difference among the Japanese and American students with the Japanese scoring higher in such areas as abasement, deference, succorance and nurturance, and lower in such areas as dominance, heterosexuality, and aggression.

1965 Berrien, F. K. Japanese vs. American Values. The Journal of Social Psychology. 65:181-191.

This article utilizes the author's own research utilizing the Edwards Personal Preference in Japan as well as summarizing the results of other studies. He finds that the major areas of difference can be listed as follows: deference, hierarchy, achievement, and aspiration, endurance, interest in a commitment to community, and self-abasement.

All in all he states that the research indicates that in comparison with Americans the Japanese are more deferent, more respectful of and dependent upon high status persons, more self-abasing, and more willing to work long hours. Individual aspirations appear to be less important than the achievement of work groups. The boundaries or their interests and concerns are more limited than Americans, but their loyalty to family and work is greater. The approach is synchronic and both etic and emic.

1966 Berrien, F. Kenneth. Japanese Values and the Democratic Process: The Journal of Social Psychology. 68:129-138.

The author administered the Japanese version of the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule to some 962 college students in two different Japanese universities. The results were then compared with Edwards normative American college sample of 1952. He notes that the Japanese college students score lower on achievement, deference and dominance, but higher on abasement, change and endurance. As a result of his study he states that it would have been a major miracle if the Japanese had been able to overturn their traditional value system. The major thrust of the data suggest that traditional Japanese values still persist which provide only weak psychological support for the democratic process. It would be a mistake to assume that the Japanese are basically westernized. The approach is synchronic and both etic and emic.

1970 Caudill, William. The Study of Japanese Personality and Behavior in The Study of Japan in The Behavioral Sciences ed. Edward Norbeck and Susan Parman. Rice University Studies Vol. 56, No. 4, 37-52.

At the time of his death in 1972 William Caudill was considered one of the foremost authorities on Japanese personality and values. This is one of his last papers in which he delineates some ten major themes that, on the basis of historical and other studies, he believes are more or less enduring. These are a sense of community, a sense of obligation and gratitude, a sense of sympathy and compassion, a sense of "we" versus "they", an underlying emotionality, a willingness to work hard, a devotion to parents and to the mother, an emphasis on self-effacement, a tendency towards non-verbal communication, a great pleasure in the simple things in life.

These themes are most important in understanding the values the immigrant generation brought with them from Japan. The approach is diachronic and both etic and emic.

1971 Chamberlain, Basil Hall. Japanese Things: Being Notes on Various Subjects Connected with Japan. Rutland, Vermont: Charles E. Tuttle Co. 568pp.

This book is a revised reprint of Hall's famous Things Japanese, originally published in 1905 and long out of print. This present edition contains some corrections in the original texts and a more modern bibliography of recommended books. The author was a professor who taught in Japan and made the first Japanese grammar ever written by a foreigner. The book is arranged in alphabetical fashion with comments on selected topics ranging from abacus to zoology. Each subject is discussed in a page or two of text, which is written in a very clear and straightforward manner.

The great value of this book, of course, is that it discusses the culture of Japan as it was when the first generation Japanese Americans emigrated from Japan. As such it is an invaluable compendium of the customs, practices, values, etc. that they brought with them. The approach is synchronic and diachronic and presents an etic perspective.

1976 Cleaver, Charles Grinnel. Japanese and Americans: Cultural Parallels and Paradoxes. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press. 290pp.

Cleaver is Chairman of American Studies at Grinnell College. He has visited Japan on five occasions. The book contains nine chapters and an Epilogue. In the preface and introductory chapter he states the need for a unifying view and states that he will attempt to avoid stereotypes and simplistic thinking. The chapters then examine similarities and differences between the Japanese and the Americans in such areas as natural environment, materialisms, fiction, workaday and holiday, shelter and symbol, and the nurture of the young.

While some chapters are interesting and he does avoid an oversimplistic approach, there is little or no use of the concept of culture as being a unifying whole in the sense that anthropologists would use it. The book uses both a diachronic and a synchronic approach while the analysis is etic.

1970 Craig, Albert M. and Donald H. Shirley. Personality in Japanese History. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press. 481pp.

This book contains articles on the unique personalities of some fourteen famous Japanese ranging from politicans to authors. The book was prepared in honor of Prof. Reischauer on the advent of his sixtieth birthday, and all of the contributors were once students of his. The advantage of this book is that it is the first attempt to study Japanese personality in a historical setting. There are descriptions of samurai, peasant technologists, novelists, etc.

In going through these essays one is impressed by both the diversity and a certain uniformity in the basic values and major characteristics. As such the book is a valuable source of information on the basic values the immigrant generation brought with them from Japan. The approach is diachronic and both etic and emic.

1973 Doi, Takeo. The Anatomy of Dependence. Tokyo, New York, and San Francisco: Kodamaha International. 170pp.

The author is a Japanese psychiatrist who has studied in the United States at the Menninger Clinic. The main theme of the book is the Japanese preoccupation with dependency gratification. The author notes that early in childhood the Japanese child is given a great deal of oral and other gratification. This creates a very dependent relationship which is fostered by the family, especially the mother. Indeed, within Japanese society such a dependency need is quite functional in that it permits the individual to make a strong emotional attachment to the one enacting a nurturing role.

Further, Dr. Doi maintains that much of Japanese anguish and emotional disorders have their root in the unfulfilled need to amaeru or a need to be pampered. This behavior has also been observed in first and second generation Japanese Americans. The approach is synchronic and both etic and emic.

1939 Embree, John F. Suye Mura: A Japanese Village. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 354pp.

This book remains one of the best accounts of a prewar Japanese village. Embree, an anthropologist, conducted his field work in 1935-1936, and during the war this book was one of the very few works available in English on the social organization of a Japanese village. The book is divided into eight sections with appendices and a bibliography. The sections cover such subjects as historical backgrounds, village organization, family and household, forms of cooperation, social classes and associations, the life history of the individual, religion and changes in social organization.

The greatest value of this book is the insight it gives into life in a Japanese village before the Pacific War. Moreover, the village is in southwest Japan, an area from which the heaviest emigration of Japanese took place. As such, it provides valuable insight into the life style, values, and mode of living that was typical of the emigrant generation. The approach both diachronic and synchronic, and etic and emic.

1970 Frager, Robert. Conformity and Anticonformity in Japan. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology. 13:3, 203-10.

The conformity behavior of Japanese college students was measured by a version of the Arch group-pressure situation. Variables included a need for social approval, traditionalism, and alienation. Traditionalism, but not need approval was related to conformity. Over one-third of the subjects exhibited anticonformity. It is further pointed out that anticonformity is not independence but it is rather the opposite of conformity; as such it is a form of negativism. Finally, this degree of anticonformity was related to alienation among Japanese students. The approach is synchronic and both etic and emic.

1972 Fukutake, Tadashi. Japanese Rural Society. Ithaca: Cornell University Press. 230pp.

The author, a Japanese sociologist, examines Japanese rural society from the earliest times to the present. The book is in five parts: Japanese agriculture and Japanese villages, kinship and family life, the structure of hamlet society, the political structure of Japanese villages, and village culture and the farmer's mentality. The book gives an overview of Japanese villages from the earliest times and notes that there were certain characteristics of wet-rice agriculture and village solidarity that inculcated into the farmer conservative values, and such ideals as conformity and a high sense of duty and obligation.

This book employs both a diachronic and synchronic approach, and is both etic and emic. It is particularly valuable as an aid in understanding the value structure the first generation Japanese immigrants brought with them from Japan.

1970 Gordon, Leonard V. and Akio Kikukuchi. Response Sets of Japanese and American Students. The Journal of Social Psychology. 82:143-148.

By the use of the School Environment Preference Schedule or SEPS the author discovered that in tests utilizing such categories as "strongly agree", "agree", "undecided", "disagree", and "strongly disagree", that Japanese respondents were more prone to use the "undecided" category than were the Americans, who would more frequently choose either "agree" or "disagree".

The authors conclude that this is a cultural variable that has not been sufficiently taken into consideration by cross-cultural researchers. They therefore caution that the "undecided" category may be chosen more frequently when the respondent really wishes to express disagreement. The approach is synchronic and both etic and emic.

1965 Hall, John W. and Richard K. Beardsley. Twelve Doors to Japan. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co.

As the title indicates, this book is divided into twelve sections on such subjects as history, geography, language, cultural anthropology, personality psychology, education, law, economics, etc. Each section is well written by an authority in the field. The book grew out of a series of seminars on Japan conducted at the University of Michigan Center for Japanese studies.

Although some of the statistical information is somewhat dated, this remains a very useful overview of Japanese culture. In addition each chapter contains a useful bibliography.

1972 Hane, Mikiso. Japan: A Historical Survey. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons 650pp.

This book is a good, comprehensive survey of Japanese history from the earliest period down to the present. Written in a clear concise style by a professor of history at Knox College, the book contains twenty-one chapters, appendices, and a bibliography. Moreover, the book contains many references to social conditions, values, attitudes and ethics, as well as insightful interpretations as to the motivations behind certain Japanese decisions at various points in history.

Of particular interest is the extended treatment of the Meiji (1868-1912) and Taisho (1912-1926) periods in Japanese history. It was during these periods that the great waves of migration to the United States took place. An understanding of these periods, therefore, provides insight into the values the immigrant generation brought with them from Japan. The approach is diachronic and etic.

1969 Iwawaki, Saburu, Melvin Zax, and Susumu Mitsuoka. Extremity of Response Among Japanese and American Children. The Journal of Social Psychology 79:257-259.

The subjects were 241 students in the public school systems of Tokyo. These students were then compared with American public school students of comperable grades and I.Q. levels. These students were then administered Rorschach inkblots and the results were contrasted. The study disclosed that the Japanese 12th grade pupils were found to make fewer extreme responses than their American counterparts. Similar differences were observed in the eighth grade level, but not with the younger children at the fourth grade.

These findings support earlier findings that Japanese childrearing practices are quite permissive in early childhood but become more restrictive as the child matures. The differences in response may be a result of later socialization. The approach is synchronic and both etic and emic.

1962 Johnson, Erwin. The Emergence at a Self-Conscious Enterpreneurial Class in Rural Japan. In Japanese Culture: Its Development and Characteristics. ed. by Robert Smith and Richard K. Beardsley. Chicago: Aldine Publishing Co. 91-99.

In this article Johnson argues that because of primogeniture in the traditional Japanese family there early arises a difference between the successor son and the non-successor sons. Because these differences were quite pronounced at even an early age, Johnson contends that there came about a differential socialization, or at least different expectations so that the non-successor sons became more autonomous, more self-reliant, and had more of an entrepreneurial attitude since they knew that they were to leave the household and seek their fortunes elsewhere.

Johnson's article is most helpful in understanding the behavior of the Issei, or immigrant generation, who were mostly non-successor sons. The article also complements the one by Abegglan listed elsewhere in this bibliography. The approach is diachronic and is etic.

1970 Nakane, Chie. Japanese Society. Berkeley and Los Angeles University of California Press. 157pp.

In this small book the author, a professor of social anthropology at Tokyo University, advances the main thesis that Japan is essentially a vertical society, that the Japanese have a propensity for working well in tightly organized small groups, and do not get along well with those outside those groups. There are four chapters plus some concluding remarks. These chapters cover such subjects as group formation, the structure of the group, the structure of society, and the characteristics and value orientation of Japanese men.

Of particular interest is the author's contention that it is the vertical structure of the society and the Japanese emphasis on ranking that leads to the competitive drive of the Japanese. In that sense, this book is useful as an understanding of the basic value orientation of the Japanese Americans. The approach is synchronic and emic.

1969 Nitobe, Inazo. Bushido: The Soul of Japan. Rutland, Vermont: Charles E. Tuttle 203pp.

This book was originally published in 1905. The title literally means "The Way of the Warrior", and refers to the samurai code of conduct which gradually permeated all of Japanese society during the Tojugawa period and was formally included in the Meiji Code of Laws, the Imperial Rescript on Education, and the 1898 Civil Code. Written by a Japanese scholar, the book had long been out of print and had been recognized as a classic. There are 17 chapters on such subjects as the code of conduct, training of a samurai, etc. The descriptions indicate that the code of Bushido was cold, uncompromising, austere, and with an enormous emphasis placed on duty, loyalty, and self-sacrifice.

In many ways, then, this book exemplifies the values the Issei, or first generation brought with them from Japan. The approach is diachronic and emic. Overall, the book is well worth reading and helps to understand the remarkable courage of the Japanese Americans during World War II.

1965 Reischauer, Edwin O. The United States and Japan (third edition). New York: The Viking Press. 394pp.

In this well written account, the author, a professor of Asian history at Harvard and a former ambassador to Japan, gives an account of Japanese and American relationship down to the present. The book is divided into five sections and 14 chapters. There are also appendices and an index. Of particular interest is the author's treatment of such subjects as natural resources, industrialization, the American Occupation, and the Japanese Character. The section on the Japanese national character is especially illuminating in that it provides insight into the value structure and psychological behavior of the Japanese. In this regard it is useful in understanding the values of the immigrant generation Japanese. Additionally, there is

much in the book about America's future relationship with Japanese. Of course, it must be remembered that this edition is now more than a decade old, yet the insights are still provocative. The approach is diachronic and etic.

1970 Reischauer, Edwin O. Japan: The Story of a Nation: New York: Alfred A. Knopf Inc. 345pp.

Dr. Reischauer has been both a former ambassador to Japan and a director of the Harvard-Yenching Institute. In this well-written book he gives a broad panoramic view of Japanese history from the earliest times to the present. This edition is based upon the earlier Japan: Past and Present which grew out of a series of wartime lectures Dr. Reischauer conducted in Washington. The book is divided in 13 sections, plus a bibliographic note and an index. The subjects discussed are land and people, the adoption of a Chinese pattern, the growth of a native culture. The development of feudal society, the reestablishment of national unity, etc.

The advantages of this book are not only its well-written style but the insight the author displays as to the main and enduring patterns of Japanese history. The approach is diachronic and etic.

1943 Samson, George B. Japan: A Short Cultural History. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc. 554pp.

This book is still considered one of the classics of Japanese history. The author was long regarded as one of the principle authorities on Japanese history and Japanese culture. The book is divided into seven parts and twenty-three chapters, beginning with the earliest records of Japan and continuing up until the beginning of the Meiji period in 1868. While the coverage is excellent for those periods there is the lack of material for the last one hundred years of Japanese history. Nonetheless it is quite easy to see the continuities in the ethics and value structure of Japan.

Moreover, if one understands that most of the ethical values of Tokugawa Japan were incorporated into the modern Japanese state the usefulness of this book is apparent, especially as it relates to the values the Japanese immigrants brought with them from Japan. The approach is diachronic and etic.

1949 Samson, George B. The Western World and Japan. New York: Alfred E. Knopf, Inc. 504pp.

This is a classic account of the impact of western culture on Japan from the earliest contact with missionaries in the 16th century until the 1890's. Written by one of the foremost authorities on Japanese history, the book is divided into two main sections. Part one is a general and valuable overview of the interaction of Europe with Asia. Part two is an account of Japan from the beginning of the Tokugawa period in 1600 to the end of the 19th century. The author has made use of Japanese sources such as documents and contemporary chronicles. In this respect the reader is able to see the changing - and often distorted - picture, the Japanese had of western civilization. For this reason it is useful as an account of cultural contact and change. Additionally, the last section is a good overview of the tremendous drive to modernize and learn from the west. The approach is diachronic and emic.

1962 Silberman, Bernard S. (ed). Japanese Character and Culture: Selected Readings. Tucson: University of Arizona Press.

In this useful collection of readings, Silberman has brought together a wide variety of articles from many sources, some of which are long out of print. The author, a Professor of Oriental Studies at the University of Arizona, has arranged the book into four major sections: The Community, The Family, Personality Development, and National Character. Several of the articles especially those on the Japanese national character written during the war-time period now seem quaint and antiquated. Nonetheless, when seen in historical perspective they are still useful for the information and insight they provide. In this respect they are useful in understanding the values the Japanese Americans brought from Japan.

A shortcoming of the book is that with the exception of the rather brief introduction, the articles are left to stand by themselves. The approach is both diachronic and synchronic and is essentially etic.

1962 Smith, Robert J. and Richard K. Beardsley (eds). Japanese Culture: Its Development and Characteristics. Chicago: Aldine Publishing Co.

The book is a compilation of articles on such subjects as prehistory, the changing Japanese family, language, personality characteristics, etc. Each section is written by an authority in the field. Although some of the chapters are now somewhat dated the book remains a very useful collection. The section by William Caudill on Japanese personality is excellent as is Takeo Doi's insightful article on Japanese dependency needs.

1966 Smith, Thomas C. The Agrarian Origins of Modern Japan. New York: Atheneum. 246pp.

This small book is a remarkably complete account of the importance of wet-rice agriculture in the industrialization of modern Japan. The author, a professor of Japanese history at Stanford, traces the growth of Japanese agriculture through the Tokugawa period and the Meiji periods to early modern Japan. By the use of Japanese documents and records he develops a view of the Japanese village and the nature of wet-rice agriculture that is most useful in understanding the cohesiveness at the village and the conservatism of the Japanese farmer. The book is divided into two main sections. The traditional village, and the village in transition.

Of particular interest are Smith's concluding comments on the entrepreneural attitude of those who left the village. The book, therefore, is most useful in understanding the values of the first generation Japanese immigrants, the Issei who were almost entirely from a rural background. The approach is diachronic and both etic and emic.

1934 Sugimoto, Etsu Inagaki. Daughter of the Samurai. New York: Doubleday and Company. 314pp.

It was this remarkable book which provided Ruth Benedict with so much insight when she was writing The Chrysanthemum and the Sword. The author was herself a daughter of a Samurai Lord in western Japan and her autobiographic account is not only very readable but provides a striking insight into the value

ideals that many first generation Japanese American brought with them from Japan.

Mrs. Sugimoto's account of her very frugal and spartan childhood training is very revealing as a source of information on Japanese values. In this regard it must be remembered that the samurai code of ethics came to permeate all of Japanese society and parts of the code were incorporated into the school curriculum and into the 1898 Civil Code. The approach is diachronic and emic.

1967 Zax, Melvin, and Shigeo Takahashi. Cultural Influences on Response Style: Comparisons of Japanese and American College Students. The Journal of Social Psychology. 71:3-10.

This study involves the administration of the Rorschach inkblot to both Japanese college students and American college students. The results disclose that the Japanese made fewer extreme responses than did the Americans, but did not make significantly more intermediate responses. Also the Japanese used significantly more neutral responses than did the Americans.

It was felt by the authors that the response style differences between the two groups help to verify many of the other observations of Japanese culture. The approach is synchronic and both etic and emic. A principle failing in one-instrument research of this nature is that frequently the authors do not really understand the cultures they are studying and are at a loss when the findings do not come out the way they expected.

# IV THE JAPANESE AMERICAN EXPERIENCES THROUGH WORLD WAR II

1967 Bosworth, Allen R. America's Concentration Camps. New York: W. W. Norton Co. 278pp.

This is a well-written account of the evacuation to relocation centers of 110,000 Japanese Americans during World War II. The author, a retired Navy Captain and a former newspaperman, points out that the U.S. Navy could see no military necessity for the evacuation, although the Army maintained it was an absolute necessity. In researching the book, Bosworth made use of both archival material and interviews with Japanese Americans. The book is largely arranged in chronological order in 19 chapters with notes and a bibliography. There is also a rather full account of the contributions of the Japanese Americans to the U.S. war effort, including not only the risky intelligence operations in the Pacific, but also the truly remarkable accomplishments of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. A unit, which for its size, won more citations than any comparable unit in U.S. military history. The approach of the author is essentially diachronic and etic.

1956 Broom, Leonard, and John I. Kitsuse. The Managed Casualty: The Japanese American Family in World War II. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press. 219pp.

Among other things this book contains a collection of ten life histories of Japanese American families in the wartime relocation centers. Written by two social scientists, the book is a careful study of the ways in which Japanese American families adopted to their wartime relocation. There is also an insightful summary overview of the cultural heritage and social organization of the Japanese American family before the war.

This book is a very useful overview of the unique problems and modes of adaptation by Japanese Americans in the wartime relocation centers. The ten life histories are illuminating and valuable. The approach is both diachronic and synchronic and etic and emic.

1920 California State Board Control. California and the Oriental. Sacramento: California State Printing Office 234pp.

This report was requested by Governor Stephens in 1919. It is essentially a statistical report covering such areas as population, land occupancy, birth rates, picture brides, smuggling, Japanese Language Schools, and the Gentlemen's Agreement. Largely on the basis of this report the Governor requested the federal government to enact a law calling for the full exclusion of all Japanese.

What is valuable about this report is that the statistics are not interpreted correctly when compared with the larger California population. Thus a great cry was raised that the Japanese were extremely fertile and that they would quickly increase in numbers. What was ignored was that the immigrant generation was very young and at the peak of their reproductive years, later this population growth dropped off considerably. The approach is synchronic, etic, and biased.

1971 Daniels, Roger. Concentration Camps U.S.A.: Japanese Americans and World War II. New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, Inc. 188pp.

This is a well-written account of the events leading up to the incarceration of the Japanese Americans during World War II. The author, a highly

respected historian, has utilized documentary material in the National Archives and elsewhere in reconstructing the events that led up to the removal of the Japanese Americans. The book is divided into nine sections with a note on sources and an index. In addition there are some excellent photographs of the relocation camps. The first two chapters give the background leading up to the decision for evacuation, and the remainder of the book discusses the relocation experience itself and the Japanese Americans since World War II.

Of particular interest is the author's treatment of the themes of racism and wartime hysteria in the development of the decision to remove the West Coast Japanese Americans. The approach is diachronic and both etic and emic.

1967 Daniels, Roger. The Politics of Prejudice. New York: Atheneum 165pp.

This brief but very informative account of the anti-Japanese movement in California makes use of documentary material to illustrate the manner in which racism can result in restrictive legislation. There are eight sections plus appendices, notes, and a bibliography. The author teaches U.S. history at U.C.L.A. What is valuable in this account is Daniels' exploration of the origins of anti-Japanese sentiment in the notion of the Yellow Peril and anti-Negro and anti-foreign feelings. In turn these are related to the themes of economic motivation and opportunism. The approach is diachronic and etic.

1969 Girdner, Audrie and Anne Loftis. The Great Betrayal. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Although written in a journalistic style and polemical in tone, the book describes the wartime evacuation and relocation from the standpoint of those who participated in it. There is a heavy reliance on interviews with Japanese Americans who were involved in the evacuation. The book is marked by a great deal of detail and the personal problems and conflicts experienced by the evacuees are very realistically portrayed.

Additionally, there is a section describing the events that led up to the evacuation with comments on American racism, the Yellow Peril, economic motivation, etc. The authors hope that the lesson from this wartime tragedy is that Americans will be more protective of their civil liberties. The approach is diachronic and both etic and emic.

1949 Grodzins, Morton. Americans Betrayed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 445pp.

This is essentially a legal and constitutional view of the relocation decision. It deals mainly with the background leading to the decision including material on the political climate, the influence of pressure groups, and the manner in which the decision was made. There are two main parts to the book. Part one is concerned with the manner in which the traditional fears and hatreds were turned into a demand for evacuation by the war itself - especially the first few months after Pearl Harbor when all of the news was bad. There is an examination of the groups and organizations involved.

Part two considers the formulation of a decision for evacuation at the administrative level, the demands of military necessity, congressional involvement, and the role of the Supreme Court. The author concludes that the decision was unnecessary and a constitutional mistake. The approach is diachronic and etic.

1921 Gulick, Sidney L. Japanese in California: American Annals of Political and Social Science 93 (January) 55-69.

This article is a very useful comment on the distortions presented in the 1920 California and the Oriental published by the California State Printing Office and put out by the State Board of Control. In this article Gulick points out that although the report objected to the non-assimilability of the Japanese there is no evidence offered to support this conclusion. There are also no data on Japanese crime, prostitution, or intermarriage. Moreover, he severely criticizes the methodology of the report and the misuse of statistical data, especially the accusation that the Japanese have an extraordinary high birth rate. The approach is synchronic and etic.

1967 Kitagawa, Daisuke. Issei and Nisei: The Internment Years. New York: Seabury Press. 174pp.

In this interesting book, the author utilizes a psychological approach in attempting to analyze the prewar years and the Oriental Exclusion act. Although Kitagawa is a clergyman, born in Japan-and thus an Issei-in terms of age and outlook he is closer to the Nisei generation. He therefore feels that he can bridge the two generations and interpret one generation from the viewpoint of the other.

All in all his approach is successful. He is able to tell of differences in outlooks, feelings, etc. during both the prewar period and during the evacuation and relocation. The book is quite useful then in exploring the different meanings both generations gave to the experience. The approach is diachronic and emic.

1945 Leighton, Alexander H. The Governing of Man: General Principles and Recommendations Based on Experience at a Japanese Relocation Camp. Princeton: Princeton University Press. 404pp.

The author is an anthropologist and a psychiatrist and was stationed at the Relocation Center at Poston, Arizona during World War II. The book is divided into two parts. The first deals with the background of Poston and of the evacuation itself. It tells of the problems of community planning, self-government, social organization and disorganization, and the events leading up to a general strike. The second part discusses reactions of individuals under stress and how the camp was guided into more cooperative and constructive channels. While this book may be thought of as a handbook for administrators, it also provides a great amount of insight into the problems facing the Japanese Americans at the time of relocation. The approach is diachronic and essentially etic.

1944 McWilliams, Carey. Prejudice: Japanese Americans: Symbols of Racial Intolerance, Boston: Little Brown and Co.

McWilliams has been for many years the editor of the Nation and has long

been known both for his fairness and his devotion to unpopular causes. During the war his was one of the few voices to speak out against the treatment of the Japanese Americans. This book is based upon both an historical and economic analysis of the conflicts experiences by the Japanese Americans from the beginning of Immigration in California to 1944.

The value of this book is the manner in which it demonstrates the way various groups were able to instigate propaganda against the Japanese Americans, frequently for their own economic advantage. The approach used by the author is essentially diachronic and etic.

1939 Miyamoto, Shotaro F. Social Solidarity Among the Japanese in Seattle. University of Washington Publications in the Social Science II No. 2 (December, 1939) 57-130.

This monograph is one of the best, if not the best descriptions we have of the Japanese Community in Seattle before the war. The author, a sociologist, depicts the inner workings of a Japanese community with emphasis on the social solidarity and cooperative aspects. There are detailed descriptions of the prefectural associations, the women's associations, the burial associations, the churches, the hotels, the language schools, and other aspects of an enclosed Japanese community.

While the author at the time didn't have the necessary comparative background, it is quite easy to see here many if not most of the social institutions that were characteristic of rural Japan. All in all this is a very useful and readable source on prewar community life. The approach is both diachronic and synchronic and both etic and emic.

1966 Pursinger, Marvin G. The Japanese Settle in Seattle. Journal of the West 5 (April) 251-263.

The article begins by discussing the beginning of Japanese immigration to Oregon prior to 1880, and the later introduction of contract laborers. The role of the Japanese in agriculture and foresting is also discussed as is the beginning of anti-Japanese legislation. The article is useful in that it points out that anti-Japanese feeling in Oregon was not as intense as it was in California and Washington. However, this did not prevent the adoption of the 1923 anti-alien land laws, or the evacuation of all Japanese residents in 1942.

The approach of the author is diachronic and it essentially etic in nature.

1969 Spicer, Edward H., A. T. Hansen, K. Luomala, and M. K. Opler. Impounded People Tucson, Arizona. The University of Arizona Press.

The authors of this interesting book are all anthropologists who were involved in work at the relocation centers during World War II. There is an introductory overview of the history of the Japanese in the United States, and then a description of the evacuation and relocation of the Japanese Americans. The major thrust is the effect the administrative policies had on the daily lives of the people.

The value this work has is not only in its description of what occurred

in the relocation centers but also the knowledge that came from that experience. More than anything there is a plea that all public policy decisions affecting the lives of the members of a community must involve input from the community rather than be imposed by the administrators. The approach is diachronic and both etic and emic.

# V JAPANESE AMERICANS: THE CONTEMPORARY EXPERIENCE

1967 Abate, Mario and F. K. Berrien. Validation of Stereotypes: Japanese Versus American Students. The Journal of Personality and Social Psychology. Vol. 7, No. 4:435-438.

Stereotype data were drawn from American and Japanese student samples about each other and about themselves. The stereotypes were also compared with personal values as measured by the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule based on samples drawn from the same populations. Relatively high agreement was found to exist between the self-stereotypes and those provided by the students in the opposite cultures.

The Japanese students, for example, appear to have a more accurate image of the Americans than the Americans have of the Japanese. At least the stereotypes of the Americans reported by the Japanese agreed more with the results of the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule. Of course this is to be expected since the Japanese are far more aware of Americans than the Americans are of the Japanese. The approach is synchronic and both etic and emic.

1959 Arkoff, Abe. Need Patterns in Two Generations of Japanese Americans. The Journal of Social Psychology. 50:11-15.

Arkoff administered the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule to both a Nisei and a Sansei group in Hawaii. Their scores were then compared with Edwards normative mainland sample of both adults and students standardized in the early 1950's. The result indicated that the Japanese Americans of both generations were more deferent, had a higher sense of order, were more abasive and had less of a need for heterosexuality than did the mainland sample. The approach is synchronic and both etic and emic.

1962 Arkoff, Abe, Gerald Meredith, and Shinkuro Iwahara. Dominance-Deference Patterning in Motherland Japanese, Japanese Americans, and Caucasian American Students. The Journal of Social Psychology 58:61-66.

The dominance-deference inventory consists of twenty items, ten of which are expressive of dominance themes and ten of which are expressive of deference themes. The items are presented in random order and the subjects are requested to choose those that apply to them. The results indicated that the Caucasian Americans are more dominant and the mainland Japanese more deferent with the Japanese Americans in between. The results should not be taken too seriously though, as there could easily be a question of whether or not the same items are expressive of dominance or deference across all groups. The approach is synchronic and both etic and emic.

1963 Arkoff, Abe, Gerald Meredith, and Janice Dong. Attitudes of Japanese-American and Caucasian American Students Toward Marriage Roles. The Journal of Social Psychology 59:11-15.

The subjects were 60 Caucasian-American and 75 Japanese-American students at the University of Hawaii. The research instrument was a scale measuring male-dominant and equalitarian attitudes towards marriage. The Caucasian males and females were not found to differ significantly, and the Caucasian females and Japanese American females were not significantly different from

each other. The Japanese American males, however, were found to be more male-dominant in their conception of marriage than either of the two female groups or the Caucasian males. It may well be that the stronger equalitarian views of the Japanese American female would predispose her to outmarriage. The approach is synchronic and both etic and emic.

1964 Arkoff, Abe, G. Meredith, and S. Iwahara. Male Dominant and Equalitarian Attitudes in Japanese, Japanese American, and Caucasian American Students. Journal of Social Psychology. Vol. 64:225-229.

In this article the role attitudes of Japanese College students were compared with those of Japanese American and Caucasian American groups. The test measured 28 items indicating male dominant or equalitarian attitudes towards marriage. It was found that Japanese American males tend to be quite high in dominance and Japanese females quite high in equalitarianism. No significant change was found between the attitudes of Caucasian American males and females. However, the Japanese and the Japanese American groups both showed significant set differences, the males being more male dominant, and the females more equalitarian. The study is synchronic and both etic and emic.

1966 Arkoff, Abe, and Herbert B. Weaver. Body Image and Body Dissatisfaction in Japanese Americans. The Journal of Social Psychology. 68:323-330

This study investigated the relationship between body image and body satisfaction in Japanese-American and Caucasian-American college students. Each subject completed a questionnaire, estimated the size of various body dimensions and had the actual measurements taken. Japanese American females expressed significantly greater body dissatisfaction than did the males of either group, or the Caucasian American females.

Males of both groups wished to be taller, heavier, and larger in shoulders, chest, and biceps. Japanese-American males showed a greater desire, though, to be taller and larger in the biceps. Females of both groups preferred to be taller, larger in bust, and reduced in waist, weight, and hips; the desire to be taller was significantly greater in Japanese American females. The approach is synchronic and both etic and emic.

1967 Berrien, F.K., Abe Arkoff, and Shinkuro Iwakara. Generation Difference in Values: Americans, Japanese-Americans, and Japanese. The Journal of Social Psychology. 71:169-175.

The purpose of the study was to determine the degree to which the parents of the above three cultures had values coordinate with their children - or in other words, to find out the degree of a generation gap. The instrument employed was the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule which measures personality needs in 15 variables.

The results show that daughters were less deferent, less orderly, more exhibitionistic, more succorant, less enduring, and more interested in heterosexuality than their mothers in all three cultures. The situation was much the same when comparing sons with fathers. In all three cultures sons score lower in deference, order, and endurance, and higher in sexual interest than their fathers. It should be pointed out, however, that when compared with Caucasian students, the Japanese and Japanese-American students still retain significant differences. The approach is synchronic and both etic and emic.

1962 Babcock, Charlotte G. Reflection on Dependency Phenomena as Seen in Nisei in the United States. In Japanese Culture: Its Development and Characteristics. Robert Smith and Richard K. Beardsley. Chicago: Aldine Publishing Co. 172-185.

In this article Babcock utilizes Doi's findings on a certain dependency need in Japanese culture to explain the behavior of Nisei men she treated clinically in the United States. The author, a psychiatrist, has long been interested in the cultural dimension of psychiatric disorders and has worked in Chicago with Japanese American patients. While she states that the Nisei (second generation) have made a remarkable adjustment to American life, there remained for many of them a great many conflicts over their dependency needs. She feels that American culture with its emphasis on independence, self-reliance, and self-assertion places an added burden on the Nisei in that they find it very difficult to express their dependency needs. The approach is synchronic and both etic and emic.

1969 Berrien, F. Kenneth. Stereotype Similarities and Contrasts. The Journal of Social Psychology 78:173-183.

In an effort to test the mirror-image hypothesis cross-culturally, Japanese and American college students stereotyped Russians, Chinese, and each other by the use of phrases drawn from the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule which measures 15 personality needs.

The results indicate that the Japanese do not conform to the mirror image hypothesis, though most of the Americans do. Several sources of error were examined, but a satisfactory answer was not arrived at, except for the suggestion that theories developed largely on the basis of American culture do not fit others. All in all this study is a good illustration of the problems that cross-cultural psychologists encounter when they attempt to utilize psychological data standardized in one culture for use in other. Perhaps the biggest failing is an incomplete understanding of the values of another culture. The approach is synchronic and both etic and emic.

1955 Broom, Leonard, and John I. Kitsuse. The Validation of Acculturation: A Condition to Ethnic Assimilation. American Anthropologist. 57:44-48

The authors utilize a somewhat antiquated model of acculturation as implying ultimate assimilation of the individual into the larger American society. As a part of this, and a necessary prerequisite, there must be full access to participation in the dominant institution. At the time of this article, the authors did not see that happening. Therefore there are created diverse factors which induce stress and provide for the continuation of parallel ethnic institutions.

It might be added at the present, with more open access to the larger social institutions, there still remains a need for some parallel ethnic institutions if for no other reason than as a refuge from the larger society when the stress of competing for positions becomes too strong. In other words, there might be a periodic retreat into ethnicity. The approach is diachronic and etic.

1952 Caudill, William. Japanese-American Personality and Acculturation. Genetic Psychology Monographs. 45:3-102.

In his study of the Chicago Japanese Americans after World War II, Caudill utilized the Thematic Apperception test as a means to understand the value structure and underlying personality characteristics of first and second generation Japanese Americans. He found that the observed rise of the Japanese Americans to middle class status was due to their utilization of essentially Japanese values and personality characteristics. In other words, while the Japanese Americans share some values in common with the American middle class, their success was due more to internalized sanctions and values that were essentially Japanese in nature.

1969 Caudill, William, and Helen Weinstein. Maternal Care and Infant Behavior in Japan and America. Psychiatry, 32:12-43.

Caudill and Weinstein studied the behavior of both mother and infant in 30 first born, three-to-four-month old infants in both Japan and the United States. The observations were made of the interaction of the mother and the infant in a series of categories. These observations were made on each infant and care taker over a two-day period. At the end of the period 800 separate notations had been made.

The results indicated that as early as three to four months there were already cultural differences in the behavior of the Japanese and Caucasian infants. The Japanese infants were more passive, less vocal, less active, and their mothers spent more time interacting with the infants and more time in vocal lulling.

1972 Caudill, William, and Lois Frost. A Comparison of Maternal Care and Infant Behavior in Japanese-American, American, and Japanese families, Influences on Human Development ed. Urie Bronfenbremmer. New York: Dryden Press.

This study compares the behavior of 20 three-to-four-month old fourth generation Japanese American infants with 30 three-to-four-month old infants in Japan and the United States. The study was undertaken to counter the charge that the behavior observed in the Japanese infants reported by Caudill and Weinstein (see earlier bibliographic entry) was a result of racial differences. By utilizing fourth generation Japanese American infants that were genetically Japanese, Caudill and Frost demonstrated that the behavior of the infants was a result of learning. That is, the third generation Japanese American mother is a kind of super caretaker who is attempting to combine both caretaking styles. Her infant, though, is much closer in behavior to the Caucasian infant, thus demonstrating the influence of culture.

1969 Connor, John W. American-Japanese Marriages: How stable are they? Pacific Historian Vol. 13 No. 1 Winter 1969:25-36.

Based upon interviews with twenty Japanese war brides and their husbands the author concludes that in terms of the criteria established for successful marriages by various authorities, i.e. length of courtship, age at marriage, length of marriage, number of children, family income, etc. That these marriages should be as successful as any others and that race and culture should not be negative factors. Indeed, there were certain aspects of traditional Japanese culture that would serve to stabilize the marriage.

Several interesting findings were that in many instances both husbands and wives came from families that had been disrupted either by the war or by

divorce. Moreover, most were married in the military where there were severe barriers against their getting married. The approach is synchronic and both etic and emic.

1974 Connor, John W. Acculturation and Changing Need Patterns in Japanese American and Caucasian American College students. The Journal of Social Psychology. 93:293-294.

This article notes that a number of investigators have used the Edwards Preference Schedule to measure the acculturation among Japanese Americans. In all cases the control group against which the acculturation has been measured has been Edwards' 1952 normative college group. Yet in recent years many changes have taken place on college campuses which would lead to expectations that the old 1952 normative group is no longer a valid base for comparison. Thus when a group of 201 college Sansei were compared with Edwards' 1952 normative group it appears that widespread acculturation has taken place with many of the scores approximating that of the normative group. However, when the scores of the Sansei are compared with a contemporary sample of 255 Caucasian college students it is found that the Sansei still express a higher need for order, affiliation abasement, and nurturance. The approach is synchronic and both etic and emic.

1974 Connor, John W. Acculturation and Family Continuities in Three Generations of Japanese Americans. Journal of Marriage and the Family. February

This article traces the development and importance of the ie or household in Japan and the retention of the values associated with it among three generations of Japanese Americans. The study utilizes both questionnaires and interviews, and reports that fully 40 percent of those surviving immigrant generation elders are living with their offspring. Moreover, the article contains the results of surveys which disclose the retention of values associated with the ie or household even among the third generation. Of equal interest are tables disclosing the methods of socialization employed by the parental generations.

1974 Connor, John W. Value Continuities and Change in Three Generations of Japanese Americans. Ethos. 2:3,232-264.

This study is based upon the administration of the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule (EPPS) to a total of 1,153 individuals. Of these 483 were Japanese Americans of the three adult generations. Their scores were then matched with those of 670 Caucasian Americans of comparable age and education.

The results of the study indicated both the anticipated change in the three generations and some surprising retentions of the more traditional Japanese values in the third generation. By and large all three generations of Japanese Americans scored consistently higher than their Caucasian American counterparts on such variables as order, abasement, deference, and endurance; and lower on exhibition, change, dominance, and heterosexuality. The study employs an emic perspective.

1975 Connor, John W. Changing Trends in Japanese American Academic Achievement. Journal of Ethnic Studies. February:pp95-98.

In contrast to the above average grade point average (g.p.a.) of their parents, this study demonstrates that the present college generation of

Japanese Americans has an average g.p.a. The study, conducted at California State University, Sacramento, compared the g.p.a. of some 275 Sansei with those of all other students having the same major. The results disclose that the g.p.a.'s of the Sansei were about the same or slightly below the other students. Moreover, there were male-female differences with the females of both groups performing better than the males. A final observation was that a much higher percentage of Japanese American high school youth goes on to college than is typical of the larger student population. However, it also seems that this larg percentage includes many of only mediocre ability.

1976 Connor, John W. Family Bonds, Maternal Closeness, and the Suppression of Sexuality in Three Generations of Japanese Americans. Ethos 4:2, 189-222.

In this article the author utilizes empirical data in the form of an opinion survey, a sentence completion test, the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule, and the Thematic Apperception Test in an attempt to determine if there is indeed the relationship implied in the title. The article begins by examining the family structure, sleeping arrangement, and socialization practices in Japan and then associates these with similar practices to be found in Japanese American families. An interesting feature of this research is that the instruments were also administered to comparable groups of Caucasian Americans.

The author concludes that there is the relationship implied in the title and then goes on to demonstrate similar configurations in the Irish and Mormon families. The study employs both an emic and etic point of view and is also diachronic.

1976 Connor, John W. Jōge Kankei: A Key Concept for an Understanding of Japanese American Achievement. Psychiatry 39:3, 266-279.

Jōge Kankei, an emphasis on superior-inferior relationships, refers to the pervasive concern with ranking in Japanese society. This concept is associated with achievement motivation in that it is related to socialization practices that create in the individual a heightened sensitivity to the opinions of significant others. This concept is used as a tool to explain the alleged paradoxical behavior of the Japanese at various times in their history, and is then used as a basis of a study aimed at understanding the rapid acculturation of the Japanese Americans.

The study is based upon interviews with 234 Issei; (first generation, botn in Japan), 241 Nisei (second generation, born of Issei parents), and 372 Sansei (third generation, born of Nisei parents). Additionally, these groups were administered several tests and questionnaires designed to measure acculturation and the retention of Japanese values. The study employs both the etic and emic approach.

1976 Connor, John W. Persistence and Change in Japanese American Value Orientations. Ethos 4:1, 1-44.

This study is based upon the administration of an incomplete sentence test to 165 individuals. Of these 95 were Japanese Americans of the three adult generations, Caucasian Americans were of both working class and middle class backgrounds. The analysis of the data was by means of a blind analysis. The incomplete sentences were constructed in such a fashion as to elicit either a response that would be typical of the more traditional Japanese culture, or one that would be more characteristic of the traditional American values.

The results disclose both the retention of the more traditional Japanese values in the first and second generations of Japanese Americans and their gradual attrition in the third generation. Yet the pattern was by no means uniform. With respect to the ideals of familism and duty and obligation, a considerable residue remains. The emic perspective is used.

1976 Connor, John W. A Study of the Marital Stability of Japanese War Brides. San Francisco: R. and E. Research Associates 112pp.

This study is based upon intensive interviews with twenty Japanese war brides and their Caucasian American husbands. At the time of the study marriages had endured for an average of seven years. On the basis of an examination of the literature on the factors promoting marital stability the author concludes that neither race nor cultural difference have had a negative effect on the stability of the marriages. On the contrary, he states that certain socialization practices of the Japanese female create a rather independent, self-reliant person. Moreover, the traditional Japanese cultural values such as an emphasis on duty and obligation and familism also promote stability. An additional aspect of the study was the interviewing of five war brides whose marriages had failed. The study utilizes both an etic and emic perspective.

1973 DeVos, George A. Socialization for Achievement: Essays on The Cultural Psychology of the Japanese. Berkeley and Los Angeles; University of California Press. 597pp.

This is a well organized selection of essays on many aspects of Japanese cultural psychology. The author is professor of anthropology at Berkeley and has written extensively on Japan and the Japanese Americans. The book is organized into three main sections: normative role behavior, achievement motivation, and deviancy and alienation. There are some eighteen chapters plus appendices and an index. The topics range from such subjects as the personality characteristics of outcastes to the Japanese Americans; in addition, there are chapters on deviancy, suicide, and achievement. The author also makes use of psychological tests and interviews. Moreover, the material on Japanese gangs and the various forms of delinquency are illuminating and well-written.

All in all the book is a very useful compilation of material and various aspects of Japanese cultural psychology. The approach is synchronic and both etic and emic.

1971 Draguns, Juris G., Linda Leaman and John M. Rosenfield. Symptom Expression in Christian and Buddhist Hospitalized Psychiatric Patients of Japanese Descent in Hawaii. The Journal of Social Psychology 85:155-161.

The purpose of this study was to compare Japanese American psychiatric patients of different religious backgrounds to see if the religious differences would be expressed in various forms of psychiatric disorders. The results did not support the notion that differences would reflect the theological emphasis of the two religions. Rather, religious affiliation was seen to be more of a cultural matter, with the Christians being apparently more acculturated. The results appear to be a replica in miniature of differences discovered earlier between patients in the United States and Japan. The approach is synchronic and essentially etic.

1962 Feny, Walter D. and Abe Arkoff. Comparative Need Patterns of Five Ancestry Groups in Hawaii. The Journal of Social Psychology 58:67-89

The purpose of the study was to evaluate the personality patterns of five major ethnic groups in Hawaii. The sample consisted of 146 Caucasians, 155 Chinese, 67 Filipinos, 87 Hawaiians, 560 Japanese of both second and third generation. These subjects were administered the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule which describes personality in terms of 15 needs.

The results of the study indicated that the Japanese American males were intermediate compared to the other groups. When compared with the American Caucasian group they differed significantly on every need except-achievement. They were comparatively high on deference and the lowest of any groups on dominance. They were also the highest in the need for nurturance and abasement. The authors note that these findings are largely in accord with studies on Japanese Americans made elsewhere. The approach is synchronic and emic.

1976 Gehrie, Mark J. Childhood and Community: On the Experience of Young Japanese Americans in Chicago. Ethos 4:3, 353-384.

The purpose of this article was to challenge the assumption of many writers that the third generation Japanese Americans have become completely acculturated. By utilizing a series of interviews with ten third generations Japanese Americans (Sansei) the author concludes that an appreciable degree of ethnic identity remains.

Although the research was done in Chicago which does not have the Japanese American population of some of the larger West Coast communities, the author notes the wish of the Sansei to preserve a Japanese heritage: that is, to retain some ethnic identity. The perspective is synchronic and emic.

1967 Horinouchi, Isao. Educational Values and Pre-adaptation in the Acculturation of Japanese Americans. Sacramento Anthropological Society 60pp. (M.A. Thesis)

The author interviewed 20 Issei in the Sacramento area and utilized these data as supportive of his major contention that because of the educational system in Japan with its emphasis on the shushin or morals course with its great stress on duty and obligation, loyalty, deference, etc., the first generation of Japanese Americans were preadapted to succeed in American society. He then goes on to indicate how these values were inculcated into the Nisei and how they were gradually lost in the Sansei generation.

While initially attractive, the author's comparison between the bushido code and the puritan ethic is strained and not too convincing. The approach is diachronic and synchronic, and both etic and emic.

1961 Kitano, Harry H. L. Differential Child Rearing Attitudes Between the First and Second Generation Japanese in the United States. Journal of Social Psychology. 53:13-19.

This study is based upon a sample size of 26 Issei and 43 Nisei in the Los Angeles area. By using the Parental Attitude Research Inventory the author, a professor of Social Welfare at U.C.L.A., was able to determine that there were significant differences in the child-rearing attitudes between the Issei, who had largely migrated to the United States before 1924, and the daughters. By

and large these differences were of the type one would expect from acculturation theory. The Issei were more restrictive, more prone to foster dependency and suppress sexuality. The approach is synchronic and both etic and emic.

1967 Kitano, Harry H.L. Japanese American Crime and Delinquency. The Journal of Social Psychology. 66:253-263.

While at the time this article was written the Japanese American crime and delinquency rate was the lowest of any ethic group, the author wished to explore those factors leading to such anti-social behavior. The answer, he postulates, is marginality; that is, the individual does not see himself as belonging to either the Japanese American or the American middle-class society. This finding was substantiated by remarks made by those who interviewed the delinquents: that is, their apparent lack of "Japaneseness". They seemed more a part of lower-class society.

Kitano goes on to maintain that the marginal person does not identify with the major institutions of the society, and is therefore immune from social control and social sanctions. It was the ability of the close-knit Japanese communities to provide just such control and sanctions that was most responsible for the low level of crime and delinquency in the prewar period. The approach is synchronic and etic.

1970 Matsumoto, Gary, Gerald Meredith and Minoru Masuda. Ethnic Identification: Honolulu and Seattle Japanese Americans. Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology. 1:1, 63-76.

The authors administered an Ethnic Identity Questionnaire which consists of some 50 items expressive of preferences for Japanese things, for example, food, movies, personality characteristics, child rearing customs, family relationships, cultural heritage, etc. The answers are scored on a five point scale from strongly agree (5) to strongly disagree (1). The higher the total number of points, the greater the retention of a Japanese identity.

The results indicated that all three generations of Honolulu Japanese Americans scored lower than their Seattle counterparts. These findings were at variance with what had been expected; the authors explain the difference by saying that the E.I.Q. may be reflecting the greater discrimination suffered by the West Coast Japanese. The approach is synchronic and etic and emic.

1970 Masuda, Minoru, Gary Matsumoto and Gerald Meredith. Ethnic Identification in Three Generations of Japanese Americans. The Journal of Social Psychology 81:199-207.

This study makes use of the Ethnic Identity Questionnaire (E.I.Q.) devised by the authors to measure the retention of Japanese cultural ideals, child rearing practices, personality characteristics, etc., on a 50 item scale. These items are endorsed either positively or negatively on a five point scale ranging from strongly agree (5) to strongly disagree (1). The higher one's total score, the higher the degree of retention of a Japanese cultural identity.

The questionnaire was administered to the three adult generations of Japanese Americans in the Seattle area. The results indicated a gradual erosion of an ethnic identity in the three generations, although the pattern was not as pronounced as anticipated. The Issei appeared to be more acculturated than expected and the Sansei retained more of an ethnic identity than expected. This

approach is synchronic and both etic and emic.

1966 Meredith, Gerald M. Amae and Acculturation Among Japanese-American College Students in Hawaii. The Journal of Social Psychology 70: 171-180.

Amae is a Japanese word meaning sweet and is used as a verb in the word amaeru meaning a desire to be pampered by other. To test the presence of such a dependency need in third generation Japanese Americans, the author administered the 16 P.F. Questionnaire to 154 Japanese Americans and 140 Caucasian American students.

Analysis of the results indicate that the Sansei appear to be more introverted, more anxious, and lower in leadership potential than Caucasians. In other words, there appears to be strong evidence of a dependency need in the third generation Japanese Americans. Several factors such as early socializatio and peer group pressure were also discussed. The approach is synchronic and both etic and emic.

1969 Meredith, Gerald M. Sex Temperament Among Japanese American College Students in Hawaii. The Journal of Social Psychology. 77:149-156.

With the rapid acculturation of Asian minorities to American middle-class life, there are corresponding changes in culture-linked definitions of masculinity and femininity. This study focuses on the sex temperament of Japanese American college students in Hawaii, and compared this group with Caucasian and students of Chinese ancestry. The Attitude-Interest Analysis Test was administered to 203 subjects, and the results analyzed for sex and ethnicity differences.

Few differences were found among the male group, although Caucasians scored in the most "masculine" direction. With respect to the female comparisons, the Japanese American females scored highest in the "feminine" direction, followed closely by Chinese Americans. The study is synchronic and both etic and emic.

1968 Modell, John. The Japanese American Family: A Perspective for Future Investigations. Pacific Historical Review Vol. 37: (February) 67-82.

This excellent article summarizes much of the author's research on some 1047 Issei or first generation Japanese Americans. Among the topics covered are age at emigration, finances, first jobs, reasons for coming to the United States, father's occupation in Japan, subsequent occupations, etc. What is revealing in this article is that the vast majority of the Issei who came from Southwestern Japan were of rural agricultural backgrounds, and did not intend to stay permanently in the United States. Moreover, their families have remained intact and some forty percent still live with their offspring. The approach is diachronic and both etic and emic.

1971 Okimoto, Daniel I. American in Disguise New York and Tokyo: John Weatherhill, Inc. 206pp.

The author is second generation Japanese American born at a relocation

center in 1942. As the title indicates the subject of the book is the author himself, who in his quest to discover his identity went to Japan to live and to study. It was there that he discovered how American he really was. Indeed, one of the drawbacks of the book can be seen in the frequent misinterpretation of Japanese cultural behavior the author makes because of his lack of familiarity with Japanese culture. There are sixteen chapters, ranging over such topics as the author's experience of prejudice in the U.S., to comments on social relations in Japan.

The great value of this book is that it illuminates the degree of Japanese American acculturation. Despite the attempt to reclaim a distinct Japanese identity, the author found that he still remained essentially American in his value orientations. The book is diachronic and emic.

1971 Schwartz, Audrey James. The Culturally Advantaged: A Study of Japanese American Pupils. Sociology and Social Research 59:341-343.

The author conducted a survey of Japanese American high school students in the Los Angeles area and found that their academic performance was above average. What was important, however, was that the achievement motivation appeared to come from a different set of reinforcements. He points out that Japanese American pupils seem to reject the notion of individual autonomy. They are more oriented toward the collectivity of the peer group and the family and have a greater acceptance for its authority structure. Moreover, there is little belief that an individual's personal action can modify a person's destiny.

All in all this would appear to agree with the findings of other researchers in Japan and in the United States that achievement is largely in the form of fulfilling goals laid down by others. The approach is synchronic and etic.

1958 Seward, Georgene (ed). Clinical Studies in Cultural Conflicts New York: Ronald Press Co.

This book contains a series of articles on various aspects of mental health as it is influenced by culture. In particular there are several articles about the Japanese Americans that are both revealing and informative. One about an aging Issei anticipating rejection points out the tremendous need to belong that was so much a characteristic of traditional Japanese society. Another article describes the use of the threat of suicide by a Nisei woman who felt that she had been rejected. A third article describes the treatment of a Nisei male who is experiencing a great deal of conflict between his need to assert himself and his own deeply felt dependency needs.

All of the articles are written by professionals in the field of mental health. Moreover, there is a minimum of technical jargon and the approaches are synchronic and both etic and emic.

1953 Sone, Monica. Nisei Daughter. New York: Little Brown. 238pp.

This is an autobiographical account of the experiences of a Seattle Nisei woman before, during, and after World War II. She reports that her childhood was very happy and that her father had studied law in Tokyo. After coming to this country he ran a hotel in Seattle with his wife. The book is organized into

twelve chapters and is arranged chronologically. Perhaps the greatest value of the book is the insight it provides into what it was like to be a member of Seattle's Japanese community before the war. There are descriptions here of the Japanese language school, the churches, the community facilities, the community affairs, etc. Moreover, the account of the evacuation and the relocation camp experiences are poignant and very moving.

In short this is a well written personal account that provides a great deal of insight into the experiences of the second generation. The approach, of course, is diachronic and emic.